

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.
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Volume XXXI.....No. 136
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—ROBERTS' WIFE—WIDOW BENNETT—KATE KENNEDY.
HISLOP'S GARDEN, Broadway—L. FAY QUINCE POINTS—NOT OUTSIDE OF FIVE—MINISTERS—LE BOURGEOIS—LA FEMME EN SUEDE.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—OTHELLO—THE DUTCH LOVER.
BUTTS' THEATRE, Chambers Street—WILL GATES—THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE WIFE—KILL OR CHASE.
LAURA KERR'S VARIETIES, Broadway—MARRIED—NOVELTY.
BROADWAY VARIETIES, 42 Broadway—GOLDEN PARADE—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
WOODS' MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway—THE MUMS.
EMPIRE HALL, 306 Broadway—M. KELLEN'S TALENTS—LIVING ILLUSTRATIONS OF RENOWNED PAINTERS.
DUNBAR'S GALLERY, 407 Broadway—RARE AND VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—MAINTENANCE OF HON. AND PATRONS OF THE ART.
PATRONS OF THE ART, 100 FIFTH AVENUE—GEN. TOM TOWN, REPRODUCED BY MISS CHARLOTTE COOK.
New York, Tuesday, May 6, 1856.

Mails for Europe.
NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.
The Herald mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, will leave Boston, to-morrow, at noon, for Liverpool.
The European mail will leave in this city at a quarter to two o'clock, this afternoon.
The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, for sale.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe—
LONDON—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
PARIS—do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.
BRUSSELS—do. do. 10 Rue de la Harpe.
L. VANDERPOOT—John Hunter, 12 Exchange Street, South.
The contents of the European edition of the Herald will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.
Notice to Advertisers.
We are compelled to call the attention of advertisers to the necessity of sending in their favors at an early hour. Five o'clock P. M. is the latest moment we can receive them, unless they relate to death or something equally as urgent. We would also urge brevity in all advertisements.

The News.
We are glad to see that public attention is being aroused to the condition of the famine-stricken inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands. The Consul-General of Portugal, in an advertisement in our columns this morning, requests all the Portuguese residents of this city to meet at the consulate, No. 51 Front Street, at one o'clock to-day, to take into consideration the state of their unfortunate countrymen, and to devise some means of rendering them immediate aid. A meeting for the same purpose, suggested by Mr. Hackett, who has generously contributed one hundred dollars and offers his professional services for a night in behalf of the sufferers, will be held at the Astor House, at 5 o'clock this evening. We cannot doubt that the call will be responded to in a manner creditable to the usual open-handed liberality of our citizens.

The President and members of the Cabinet held a consultation yesterday on Nicaraguan affairs. It is thought the outside pressure will compel the administration to receive the new Minister, who arrived in Washington last evening. Mr. Soule, in his speech at the New Orleans meeting, on the 28th ult., announced with much positiveness that our government would recognize that of Gen. Walker.

Nothing of special interest transpired in the United States Senate yesterday. Mr. Bayard presented a bill as a substitute for the bill amending the act for promoting the efficiency of the Navy. It restores all the officers placed on the retired list, and provides for the trial of those dropped from the service. In the House Mr. Clingman submitted a joint resolution, "that for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizens, and the law of nations, and as secured by existing treaty stipulations, with reference to the thoroughfare or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the President be authorized to employ any part of the land or naval forces of the country, and call for and use any number of volunteers that may be necessary, to provide for the safety of passengers and others of our citizens in those localities; and such force may be used by him in aid of the local authorities, or otherwise, to insure the observance of such rights as the government of the United States and its citizens may be entitled to enjoy." Without taking any action on the subject the House adjourned.

The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana 30th ult., arrived last evening. She reports the United States steamer Water Witch had sailed for Norfolk. The steamer Mexico, lately the United States, had left for Cadiz, the first vessel of a new line which is intended to run to Spain. Some of the Spanish papers gloated over the idea of the probable defeat of General Walker in Nicaragua. The news of the birth of the imperial prince of France was hailed with every official demonstration of joy. The steamer Water Witch hoisted the French flag on the occasion. Jennit colleges were progressing rapidly under royal patronage.

We publish to-day some very interesting news from Mexico. Our Vera Cruz correspondent, writing on the 21st ult., is of opinion that the late vigorous action of President Comonfort with regard to the church property of Puebla would, if firmly followed out, have a most beneficial influence on the country at large. He is of opinion that the people will yet be regenerated, and that unhappy Mexico will perhaps rise to her true position in the scale of nations. It was thought that attention to our diplomatic interests in that country would now produce great advantages for the United States. Mr. Gadsden was well aware of the opportunity, and daily improved it; but no result followed, owing, as is said, to the indifference of the cabinet at Washington. A difficulty existed between the Executive and the different Consuls serving in Mexico city, but the cause is not clearly explained. The Sardinian Minister had left, but the relations between the government and the representative of France were most harmonious. Archbishop Hughes' organ in this city condemns the policy, educational and otherwise, of the Mexican clergy, and says that the taking away of a portion of their great wealth will improve their morals and patriotism. He advocates a union between the United States and Mexico.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held on Thursday next, in compliance with a call signed by sixteen members of that body. The following are the names signed to the call—Ely, Herick, Valentine, Barker, Fulmer, Monaghan, Briggs, Steers, Fox, Corwin, Jackson, Drake, Griffiths, Voorhis, Tucker and McKenney. It is said that in getting up this movement advantage has been taken of the absence of the Mayor from the city. The reason assigned for this course on the part of some of the members is that his presence equalizes the force of both parties in the Board, and prevents an undue preponderance.

The Common Council met last evening. In the Board of Aldermen the nomination of William Goodheart, as Superintendent of Roads, in place of Thomas Starr, was confirmed, Alexander Ward having previously tendered his resignation of the office. The nomination of Thomas A. Banker, as Clerk to the Superintendent of Repairs of Public Buildings, was received, but was not acted on. A statement showing the financial condition of the

Croton Aqueduct Department was also received. The expenditures foot up \$379,084, and the receipts balance the account. The Board concurred with the Council in paying certain policemen for services rendered while under suspension, thus overruling the Mayor's veto of their previous action in the case. In the Board of Councilmen a special committee was appointed to investigate certain rumors of corruption on the part of members of the Committee on Streets, with reference to the matter of widening Reade street. A resolution was offered directing inquiry as to the propriety of changing the landings of the Sound steamers from the North to the East river. A resolution allowing carmen to reside out of the city was adopted by a vote of nineteen to seventeen. Two veto messages were received from the Mayor; one upon the proposition to open Seventy-fourth street, from Eighth avenue to Broadway, and the other upon the resolution awarded to W. H. Adams the contract for building piers at Manhattanville, and in certain contingencies giving to the head of the department to which the matter belongs the power to award the contract to the "lowest bidder in order." These documents are appended to our report of the proceedings.

A storehouse will sail from the Charleston Navy Yard for the African squadron about the 10th inst., affording an opportunity for persons to forward letters to their friends.

Eighty thousand dollars have been subscribed in Charleston towards building a new steamer to run between that port and New York in connection with the line already in operation.

In the case of Capt. Jabez C. Rich, of the United States Marines, who was lately convicted by a Court Martial at Charleston Navy Yard, of disrespect towards a superior officer—under circumstances of peculiar provocation—and sentenced to dismissal from service, the President has mitigated the sentence to suspension for two months.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 2,000 bales. The market continued to be somewhat irregular, but holders were less willing sellers than on Saturday, preferring to await the receipt of later foreign news due at Halifax. Flour was dull for common grades, and the tone of the market generally was rather in favor of purchasers. Wheat sold at 170c. a 175c. for Southern white, 185c. for prime Genesee do., and 134c. a 136c. for Tennessee red. Corn was dull. Sales of mixed were made at 59c. a 61c., and yellow and white at 61c. a 62c. Pork was lower; sales of mess were made, in lots, at \$17 00 a \$17 75. Sugars were tolerably active, with sales of about 1,000 a 1,100 hds. Cuba muscovado was scarce, at rates given in another column. Molasses was active, with sales of about 500 hds. Cuba muscovado and some Porto Rico, together with some 500 hds. New Orleans, at prices given elsewhere. Freight was without change of moment, while engagements were light.

The Campaign of 1856—The Approaching National Party Conventions—A Splendid Prospect for a High Time—Important Manifesto of Commodore Stockton.

For the timely information of our readers, of all parties, we publish to-day, in the lump, the official calls and the lists of delegates respectively, as far as appointed, to the following impending national party conventions, to wit—
1. Abolition (ultra) National Convention, Syracuse, May 28.
2. Democratic National Convention, Cincinnati, June 2.
3. American Party (anti-Fillmore) Convention, New York, June 12.
4. Seward Anti-Slavery Coalition Convention, Philadelphia, June 17.
5. National Straight Whig Convention, Louisville, July 4.

The abolitionists proper, it will be perceived, head the list in point of time. They have no compromises to make, their platform being "liberty for all—slavery for none," which is about as comprehensive as Robert Owen's "socialistic programme for the reformation of the world." Having nothing to ask or expect, and no concessions to make to any of the other political parties, Gerrit Smith (white man) and his next friend, Frederick Douglass (black man), have resolved to take the initiative and lead off in the dance. Read their call, and look at their formidable list of delegates.

It is a little suspicious, however, that all this exhibition of strength and independence is a mere dodge, and that on the day of the election the bulk of the abolitionists proper throughout the North will be found fusing with the Seward "free Kansas" mercenaries.

Next come the wrangling democracy. The schedule of principles having been reduced by the administration to the single issue of the Nebraska bill, (not a thing to be passed, but an existing act,) the party have had no occasion to wait a show of hands from the opposition. It is upon men, and not upon principles, that "the great democratic party" in convention will be most sorely perplexed.

Upon men we anticipate a repetition of the trick of 1844 with James K. Polk, and the haphazard adventure, neck or nothing, upon that inefficient neutral of 1852. With the delivery of such another monse, however, at the approaching *avouchement* of the democratic mountain, we are also apprehensive of mutiny in the camp, and a general smash-up of the crockery of the jugglers. Such a consummation to the Cincinnati gathering is certainly "a circumstance most devoutly to be desired." There were some symptoms of rebellion at Baltimore in 1852; and we are inclined to suspect that the harmony and fraternity of the various factions of the loving democracy have not been much improved under the "era of good feeling" vouchsafed to the brethren by Messrs. Pierce, Marcy, Jeff. Davis and Caleb Cushing. We are, therefore, prepared for the nomination of another small potato at Cincinnati, as a peace offering to the latentes and a row, and a pretty extensive demoralization and disintegration of the party, especially in the Northern States.

The anti-Fillmore Northern Know Nothings next come forward with their National Convention in this city, on the 12th June. They may get together a pretty respectable assemblage; but it is highly probable that the mass of those Know Nothings who cannot conscientiously support Millard Fillmore, have already discovered that they can consistently hang on to the tail of Seward & Co., or co-operate with the consolidated democracy. "Live Oak George Law" appears to have been ignominiously dropped on all sides, even by the Albany Register, and we hear of no substitute talked of as the probable nominee of these anti-Fillmore Know Nothing seceders. Likely enough, in imitation of our told and independent whig silver grays, they will meet and adjourn without resolving to do this thing or that thing, or anything at all.

The Seward nigger-worshippers' alliance hold their convention two weeks after that of the happy democratic family, denominated by Mr. F. P. Blair the Calhoun nullification party. This will give the Sewardites a good margin for appropriating to advantage any slips of the pen, or any misfortune in the nomination of the Cincinnati convention. Hence the

delay on the part of the Seward managers. They intend to adapt their platform and ticket as far as possible to the exact issue of the main battle with the democratic party. For example, if Pierce is re-nominated at Cincinnati, the coalition at Philadelphia will probably feel bold and strong enough at once to bring forward Wm. H. Seward as his competitor; should Douglas be nominated on the one side, then the other may find it more expedient to fight him with Fremont; but should the democratic nominee be Buchanan, the Sewardites may fall back upon Judge McLean, thus adapting in each case the cut and calibre of their candidate as nearly as possible to the standard of the nominee of their principal adversaries. Fremont and Banks, however, appear thus far to be the favorite ticket of the Seward coalition organs; but here comes a card, just in the nick of time, which may play the very deuce with the estimates based upon Fremont and his Mariposa gold mines. Read this manifesto:

LETTER FROM COMMODORE STOCKTON.
PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1856.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SIR—In your paper of the 30th ult., I perceive the following editorial remark: "We understand that a determined and well understood movement in this State, is in progress looking to the bringing out of Com. Stockton as an independent candidate for the Presidency." I was informed on my return to New Jersey after a short absence, that such a movement was in contemplation. It has, however, been abandoned, and it might not "complicate matters in the State still further."

You are correctly informed when you say "Com. Stockton unequivocally condemns the repeal of the Missouri Compromise," and I do not think that the PEOPLE OF NEW JERSEY will have an opportunity (not embarrassed by other issues) to manifest their disapprobation of this indispensable violation of that compact of peace.

Your obedient servant,
R. P. STOCKTON.

"An opportunity not embarrassed by other issues." What does that mean? It can only mean the policy of making common cause with the black coalition upon the single solitary issue of the Nebraska bill. Here, then, springs up the available man for Philadelphia, the land and water hero of California, the naval and army commander-in-chief, the veritable "horse marines" made such summary work of the Mexicans out there. Fremont himself was but a subordinate, civil and military, of Com. Stockton. Then, again, Stockton has the antecedents of an old line democrat; he is, perhaps, as rich as Fremont, and knows how to dispense his liberality to the best advantage. In addition to all this, the floating materials of the loose democracy and of the American Order would probably unite more readily upon Stockton than upon any other man that could be nominated at Philadelphia. Let the democracy, then, attend well to their business at Cincinnati, or with this Stockton card before them, there may be a democratic interregnum at Washington earlier than any time provided for in their calculations.

Regarding the old whig National Convention, called by the Kentucky straight whigs to meet at Louisville on the 4th July, there does not seem to be any preparation in any quarter. The old whigs of Maryland have had a State Convention, but have done nothing towards a national movement. The "live whigs" of this city have had several meetings of late; but they have ended in smoke. We dare say that the old line whigs throughout the country will each man be permitted to choose for himself between the candidates of the other parties in the field.

The card of Commodore Stockton, in connection with the manifest designs of the Seward alliance, of rallying upon some popular man, and upon the single issue of "freedom for Kansas," is the most significant and important move of the last six months upon the political chess board, especially to the democratic party.

The New Nicaraguan Minister.
It is understood that the administration, coerced by the speeches of Senators Douglas and Weller, will receive the new Minister from Nicaragua, the Padre Vigily, late rector of Granada, who arrived here in the Orizaba, with his Secretary. This is another illustration of the weak, vacillating, fickle policy of Mr. Pierce. No difference can be pointed out between the case of French and that of Vigily. The government of Rivas is not more solidly established now than it was then; on the contrary, if anything, it wears now a less stable aspect than it did when French arrived at Washington. French was a foreigner, it is true, in Nicaragua; but, as Senator Douglas very properly observed, he had as good a right to represent Nicaragua here as Mr. Soule had to represent the United States at Madrid. And if he was objectionable on personal grounds, Mr. Wheeler should have been instructed to inform the Rivas government that this was the cause of his rejection, in order that they might without delay substitute a more suitable person, and so prevent the interruption of diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and the United States. The fact, no doubt, was that Mr. Pierce and Mr. Marcy, who, ever since the commencement of their administration, have alternated between a petty hostility and a provincial deference to England, were afraid of recognizing French for fear that Lord Clarendon should call them to account. They had not moral courage to pursue a straightforward course.

The consequences of their pusillanimity are now before us. In the first place, the lack of moral support has undoubtedly weakened Walker's hands. The Spanish Americans, who do not read the United States journals, and are not aware how strong the feeling here is in favor of Walker, infer from the conduct of the government that he is disowned by his country, and refuse to rally round him in support of law, order and stable government. Many natives of the United States, misled by the policy of the administration, are fearful of emigrating to Nicaragua, though remunerative labor, free land, and a high and honorable mission call them thither. And the Costa Ricans, encouraged by foreign jealousy of the United States, do not hesitate to declare war upon a man who, by the act of his own government, is outlawed, and with whose fate it appears evident to them that no foreign nation will sympathize.

Nor is this all. By refusing to recognize French, the Pierce administration have actually led to the British interference in Costa Rica. For, had Mr. Marcy received Mr. French, it may be presumed that Lord Clarendon would have hesitated before he offered an insult to the feelings of the American people by sending arms to Costa Rica. Such, at least, is the fair inference, considering the friendly regard for this country which has been expressed on various occasions by the British people of late. But the moment Marcy refused to receive French, the case was entirely altered. Walker was pronounced by that act to be a filibuster and a pirate. Marcy stamped him as a man

unworthy of the recognition of an honorable government, and having forfeited the protection of his own. Placed in this criminal light by the act of the State which knew him best, Walker must naturally have seemed to the governments of Europe a malefactor, whose overthrow it was proper and laudable to compass; and accordingly—if the story revealed by the published correspondence be correct—Lord Clarendon, as the friend of law and order, sold the Costa Ricans gains that they should rid themselves of so mischievous a neighbor.

We repeat, there is no reason to suppose that this would have been done by Lord Clarendon had Walker's position not been falsely represented by the conduct of the Pierce administration. Either the man was a member of an honorable government, worthy of all recognition, or he was a pirate whom it behooved any nation having the power to put down. Marcy showed the world, by refusing to see French, that he believed the latter to be the case; Lord Clarendon, therefore, without hesitation, proceeded to put him down, doubtless supposing that in doing so he was performing an act for which the United States would be duly grateful.

Thus it seems that, if out of these infringements of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or through the unsettled questions with England which this Costa Rican intervention is sadly embittering, a war with Great Britain should arise, its real authors will be Franklin Pierce and William L. Marcy. It will be another of their valuable legacies to the country.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Expected Steamer at Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 5—9 P. M.
The steamer America is now in her tenth day out for this port, but is scarcely due before Tuesday. It has been running steadily all to-day, and the weather is now very thick.

The steamer Merlin arrived here this afternoon from Bermuda, but brings no news of interest.

The Etna Not Due.

BOSTON, May 5, 1856.
We learn from the agent of the Central Line, that the screw steamer Etna was not to leave Liverpool on the 22d ult., as advertised—all the freight offering for her up to the departure of the Persia having been brought out by that vessel. The next Canadian due is the America, now in her tenth day out for Halifax.

Very Interesting from Washington.
CABINET COUNCIL ON NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS—AR. RIVAL OF THE NEW MINISTER—WILL HE BE RECEIVED?—HOW SHABBLY OUR ARMY OFFICERS WERE TREATED AT PARIS—MOVES ON THE PRESIDENTIAL CHIEFS—THE HARD REBELLIES OPERATING AT THE CAPITAL—THE CASE OF THE PRIVATEER GEN. ARMSTRONG, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1856.
The Cabinet, I understand, were called together at an early hour this morning, and had a very protracted and exciting session. The subject before them was Central America, or rather whether the administration are ready to recognize Gen. Walker's government, and receive as Minister Padre Vigily, who arrived here this morning. Messrs. Marcy and Cushing opposed its recognition for the present, until something more definite could be ascertained—while Pierce, Davis, and other members, were for immediate recognition and action. Nothing definite is known as yet; but it is generally believed that Marcy will be overruled. Judge Douglas and his friends are backing up Gen. Pierce with all their power. To-morrow it is thought, will settle the question.

The Military Commission sent out by our government to visit Setabogal, called on the Secretary of State to-day, and informed him that they called on the French Minister of War, while in Paris, for permission to visit and examine the fortifications around Paris, but were treated very shabbily, and were informed by him that they could not have permission to do so, because of the present state of the relations existing between the two governments. Our government, I understand, are going to inquire into the cause of this treatment.

The entire vote of Maryland in the Cincinnati Convention, with possibly two exceptions—Carmichael and Malone, who go for Pierce—will be thrown for James Buchanan. In no State has the federal patronage been more vigorously exerted to prevent such a result, and nowhere have the people more successfully prevailed against it. While the Douglas men are complaining that Mr. Buchanan is not true upon the Nebraska issue, the Chicago Times—the Douglas organ—is opposed to recognizing any man as a democrat who ever favored the Missouri compromise. It is said that "old Buck" bitterly complains of all attacks on the part of his friends upon Buchanan in the North, for the purpose of making Hunter, of Virginia, President, is not very agreeable to Jeff. Davis, who will play his own hand in the same game. There is no doubt now that Buchanan will get Virginia. The Davieville district, claimed against him, has, according to the Richmond Enquirer, elected two delegates who have both declared in his favor. There is a rumor that Buchanan has carried Arkansas; this cannot be true. It is even said that he has active friends in Alabama, which is so strong for Pierce. Col. Orr has left his seat to bring South Carolina into the Convention for Pierce. The Coleridge had many few friends for Speaker in the two last Congresses, is not friendly to Buchanan. The Coleridge is for Pierce, notwithstanding he admits that he cannot carry a single New England State.

Delegates are here from the New York hard and soft, ascertaining, as far as they can, their chances for admission into the Cincinnati Convention. Messrs. E. B. Hart, Richard B. Connely and Edward West, of your city, represent the hard, and assert the determination of their delegation to vote in the Convention. Much interest is felt here as to the result of this New York squabble, as it may control the action of the Convention.

Ex-Speaker Boyd is here surveying the field, with a view to determine his own position in the contest. He is evidently for the strongest man, though Douglas is his first choice.

The Washington Common Council have passed a resolution tendering a public reception to Mr. Buchanan. A majority of the Board are members of the American party.

Justice Blackford, of the Court of Claims, delivered his dissenting opinion to-day in the General Armstrong case. He thought it doubtful which nation first violated the neutrality of the Port of Fayal, and contended that Portugal, according to the law of nations, was only bound to protect the Armstrong "to the extent of her ability." The case was a proper one for arbitration, and the claimants should be bound by the award. The dissenting opinion is lengthy.

A. B. Magrath, of South Carolina, will be appointed United States District Judge, vice Judge Gilchrist, deceased.

Judge L. F. Waldo, ex-Commissioner of Patents, leaves here to-morrow for Connecticut.

The New Orleans Meeting in Aid of General Walker.

BALTIMORE, May 5, 1856.
New Orleans papers of Tuesday last contain Mr. Soule's speech, on Central American affairs, in which Mr. R. pledged his honor that the Nicaraguan government would be acknowledged by our own, and Mr. Soule knew that such would be the fact. He proposed to raise a loan for Walker. Parker B. French subsequently spoke.

Probable Acceptance of Mr. Fillmore.

BOSTON, May 5, 1856.
The Evening Traveler to-day publishes a letter from Hon. S. G. Haven, formerly US Senator from New York, and now member of Congress, dated April 15, in which he stated that no grounds exist for the report that Mr. Fillmore will decline the American nomination. On the contrary, Mr. Haven shows from the correspondence of Mr. Fillmore, that he is disposed to accept the nomination, and Mr. H. gives it as his opinion that he will do so.

National Typographical Union.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1856.
A convention of delegates from the national typographical unions of the United States, assembled in this city to-day. Delegates were present from the societies of New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The Convention organized by the election of M. C. Brown, of Philadelphia, as President; B. C. Sant-wood, of Chicago, and Thomas F. Hendon, of Pittsburgh, as Vice-Presidents; H. Whitcomb, of Memphis, as Secretary and Treasurer; and J. H. Backston, of Kentucky, as Corresponding Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1856.
SENATE.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. PUGH, (Dem.) of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Toppa constitution.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, (K. N.) of Del., the Secretary of State was requested to transmit to the Senate the original journal of the proceedings of the Board of American Commissioners convened at Paris, to liquidate and audit the claims of our citizens for French spoliations.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. RAYMOND advocated the adoption of his substitute for the bill reported by the Naval Committee amending the act to promote the efficiency of the navy. The substitute proposes to restore all officers who have been placed on the reserve list, and investigate, by courts of inquiry, the capacity and fitness of all those dropped who are desirous.

House of Representatives.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

At the instance of Mr. HAYES, the House took up the Senate bill appropriating \$45,000 for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, Michigan. Passed by 68 majority. The same bill passed both branches at the close of the last Congress, but for want of time failed to reach the Executive approval.

PROTECTION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The bill to give the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company the right of way through lands occupied by Jefferson Barracks, passed.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.

Mr. CLINGMAN (dem.), of N. C., asked leave to submit the following joint resolution: "That for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizens under the law of nations, and as secured by existing treaty stipulations with reference to the thoroughfare or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to employ any part of the land or naval forces of the country, and call for and use any number of volunteers that may be necessary, to provide for the safety of passengers and others of our citizens in those localities; and such force may be used by him in aid of the local authorities, or otherwise, to insure the observance of such rights as the government of the United States and its citizens may be entitled to enjoy."

Mr. CLINGMAN moved a suspension of the rules. Mr. STEPHENS, (national,) of Ga., inquired what disposition Mr. Clingman desired to make of the resolution.

Mr. CLINGMAN thought it ought to pass; but the House should refer it, he would not object.

Mr. STEPHENS was willing to receive the resolution, but he would not vote for it.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., understood that the resolution authorized the President to take possession of Central America. (Laughter.) He did not want it now.

Several voices called out "let's take it!" and the House adjourned.

News from Kansas.

SHERIFF JONES RECOVERING—WHOLESALE ARRESTS ORDERED—TROOPS STATIONED AT LAWRENCE, &c.

ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1856.
The Republican's Westport correspondent has received a letter from Dr. McKee, the physician of Sheriff Jones, dated the 20th ult., which says that the symptoms of the Sheriff are favorable, and that hopes are entertained of his recovery. Also, that Colonel Sumner arrived at Lawrence the day before, with his whole command, and severely threatened the people for firing into the tent of his lieutenant. Governor Robinson charged the act on the provisor party. Colonel Sumner's tent was fired on, and if things were left to him he would quickly settle the matter.

The correspondent of the Democrat writes that Sheriff Jones was removed from Lawrence to Franklin on the 24th, accompanied by Messrs. Stringfellow and Willfield, who said they dared not remain in Lawrence.

Mr. Stringfellow, who was the chief of the investigation and demanded if he had the right to appear himself or by counsel to introduce testimony, examine witnesses, &c. Mr. Howard, chairman of the committee on the ground that the object of the committee in coming would thereby be defeated, as the result would not be an investigation on their part, but an inquisition by every body.

The same letter states that the Deputy Sheriff of Douglas county is having writs issued for the arrest of 100 citizens of Lawrence, who are supposed to be connected with the territorial laws.

A standing army will be stationed at Lawrence until all the arrests are made. The prisoners will be conveyed to Accommodation.

United States Ship Independence.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 5, 1856.
A letter from an officer of the United States ship Independence, to a friend in this city, states that the Independence arrived at Hampton on the 12th February, and sailed on the 15th. The letter was brought to San Francisco by the clipper bark Yankee. It contains no news of importance, but that the Independence was towed to the destruction of Hilo by the lava as inevitable.

Collision at Sea.

BOSTON, May 5, 1856.
The schooner R. B. Pitts, from New York for Portland, on the night of the 2d ult., on a foggy night, came in contact with the schooner Forrest, of Frankfort, by which the former was damaged. The Forrest towed the R. B. Pitts to anchor near Boston Light, from whence she was towed to the city. The Forrest received but little damage.

Death of J. G. Percival, the Poet.

J. G. Percival, the poet and State geologist, died at Haverhill, in this State, on Friday last.

Opening of the Oswego Canal.

OSWEGO, May 5, 1856.
Water was let into the canal to-day, and a number of boats cleared for the East via Syracuse; a few also by the Oneida Lake.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.
CHARLESTON, May 3, 1856.
The United States mail steamer Marion, Captain W. Foster, arrived here this (Saturday) morning, at 5 o'clock, from New York.

THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.
SAVANNAH, May 3, 1856.
The United States mail steamer Knoxville has arrived at this port, in fifty-eight hours from New York.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania Railroad, 47 1/2; Reading Railroad, 45; Long Island Railroad, 41; Morris Canal, 14; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47 1/2.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The anniversary invariably bring large numbers of young and happy people to our city, who, during the daytime, are to be seen making purchases of goods, studying the fashions, and enjoying the sights in Gotham, while their more staid and piously inclined friends and guardians are busily engaged in looking after the spiritual welfare of themselves and mankind generally. In the evening these young people usually visit the different places of amusement, and, as a consequence, the theatres, &c., were well filled last night, a fair proportion of some of the audiences being composed of strangers. For a list of the novelties to be afforded at the various establishments this evening, the pleasure reader is referred to the amusement directory at the head of the editorial page.

Theatre Last Night.

AT LAURA KERR'S THEATRE, a burlesque of "Norma" was presented for the first time here. It is rather an extravagant affair, but contains some strong local allusions, which will ensure for it success. Mr. Hall's Norma was unique, and the A. A. A. of Mr. Johnston was capital made up. Miss Emma Hall made her second appearance here in this piece, and renewed the favorable impression which she made on the occasion of her father's benefit. The house was full, and the people enjoyed the burlesque hugely.

AT BROWN'S THEATRE, a new farce, by Charles Danes, called "All Prince for an Hour," was played for the first time in America. The plot, which is not worth mentioning, turns upon the old idea of an Italian prince changing clothes with a goatherd—the mistaking of the peasant for the prince, and the general mystification of the dramatic persona. The piece is not likely to have a long life, but was made bearable by the very clever acting of Mrs. Charles Howard and Mr. Belcher.

Mr. KELLEN opened his neat and convenient hall, Broadway, near Houston street, last evening, and had a great crowd for the initial representation of his tableau vivant. Eight pictures, all excellent, were represented. We have before alluded to the support of the artist by the public, and the crowd upon the columns prevents us from doing more than simply calling renewed attention to it. It is worthy the attention of every lover of art.

City Intelligence.

Sympathy for General Walker.—A meeting of filibusters and those friendly to the Walker government is called for this evening, at the St. Charles Saloon, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, to take preliminary steps for holding a public meeting to express sympathy for General Walker and the interests of freedom in Nicaragua. The bulletin at the St. Charles, upon which the meeting is announced, also calls for the assembling of those who are opposed to the administration of Fillmore, as alleged to be exerted at present in the United States.

THE ACCIDENT TRAM COMPANY.—At a meeting, at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, of the stockholders of the Accident Tram Company, an